

REFUGEES CRITICISE
U. S. ARMY OFFICERIndignation Expressed by
Persons Inconvenienced
at Havre.BRITISH SOLDIERS
GAVE UP BLANKETSMany with First Class Steamship
Tickets Forced to Sleep
on Vessel's Decks.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 5.—Officials of the committee of Americans resident in London were up in arms to-day over the reports of neglect of American refugees at Havre by American officials, which were recited to the committee here by some indignant refugees.

While the highest praise is given to Captain T. D. Martindale, of the cruiser Tennessee, Colonel Samuel Retzer, Major Charles Harkin, Lieutenant E. Grebel and Lieutenant H. Hunsicker, it is openly charged that Major Henry, who was supposed to look after refugees coming from Paris, was to be found nowhere, and as a result many refugees were thrown on the mercy of English troopers. Some allege that Major Henry was aboard La Touraine, where many wealthy Americans who had journeyed from Paris on the first embassy special were comfortably taken care of.

H. C. Hoover, chairman of the American committee here, said: "It is imperative that the true conditions be efficient handling of the situation by at least one person, who from all accounts was supposed to look after refugees. Persons of influence seem to have been well treated. I want to say that praise of the officers of the Tennessee cannot be too high. They showed no favoritism."

Mr. Hoover asked, on behalf of his committee, that Dr. H. W. Woodhouse, of Philadelphia, recite the conditions at Havre, so they could be published, which Dr. Woodhouse did. He said it was "There were two sections of the train leaving Paris on Wednesday at noon. The first one carried first class passengers, many of whom were booked to sail on La France. The second section left Paris shortly afterward, but not until nearly midnight did it arrive at Havre. We were led to believe that Major Henry, who had originally come over on the Tennessee, would be there to meet us, but the train was not to meet us at the station, with no one to meet us. With several other men I helped to get the people together to see if we could find Major Henry, but we were unsuccessful. It was said he was on La Touraine, up to his ears in work, while a lieutenant had been sent by him to see what he could do for us. It was not known then what boat we were to go on. Eventually it was the English officers who gave up their quarters to many women, while soldiers gave up blankets to others, and at last we got permission for some to sleep on the decks of La Touraine. Not in all that time did we see Henry."

British Soldiers Help.

"Later Mr. Williams, of St. David's, Philadelphia, saw Henry, and accused him to his face of treating refugees badly. To which Henry replied: 'My God, man, this is war!' In the morning there was nothing to eat for the women and children until we went foraging in the town for food for them, and British troopers gave up their rations to hungry refugees. An English general in a motor car came along and asked if he could be of assistance, producing from underneath the seat a large ham and bread, which he said he gladly contributed, and it was thankfully received."

"Of course, it was necessary for the women to get out of the officers' quarters in the morning, and from that time on until 2 p. m. women and children were forced to sit in the boiling sun. When the commander of the Tennessee came ashore he was unaware of what hardships the refugees had been subjected to, and at once took steps to have them get ready for embarkation. It was not until we got aboard the Tennessee that we were told of the unnecessary delay in the American Consulate to show our passports to get tickets for the Tennessee, which we had been told by one American official at Havre was absolutely essential."

"Once aboard the Tennessee nothing was left undone to make all refugees comfortable, and no favoritism was shown. In one instance an American of influence, who has been living in Paris, was trying to impress it upon the Tennessee's officers that he should have special quarters, but was promptly told he would be taken care of as the others were. Henry Belmont, it was told, insisted upon having his touring car placed aboard the Tennessee."

Say Officer Was Drunk.

A member of the finance committee of the American committee here declared to-day that at least one officer who had come over on the Tennessee and was detailed to go on the Continent and assist in getting stranded Americans in Switzerland and other places had been inebriated most of the time, and at one place had been lifted from the train by fellow citizens who were ashamed to have him seen by officials of the country in which he was traveling.

Mr. Hoover in a statement issued to-day said this: "Last week was one of the most strenuous since the war

began, and of six thousand refugees from the Continent six hundred were absolutely destitute. About five hundred had been for some time without food and had been fed in stations. Boarding places were provided by the committee for 920 persons, and altogether 1,267 persons received some form of financial assistance, making a total of 8,392 assisted financially to date. It is estimated that there were eleven thousand departures for America during the week, making about 58,000 since the war began, while four thousand got away from the Continent during the week. American consuls, naval and Treasury officials have been gathering baggage from all over Europe and shipping it to the committee here as a general clearing house."

Among the passengers on the Campania, sailing to-day, were Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Billings and daughter, Mrs. William H. Harkin, Dr. J. B. Barry, Mrs. W. Caspary, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Charles E. Dana, Miss Dana, Professor and Mrs. B. T. Gildersleeve, Dr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ives and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kimberley, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Mar-

tin and children, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harkin, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson, Dr. William L. Tracey.

The American cruiser North Carolina, which sailed from Plymouth yesterday, has been ordered to Smyrna, where she will provide money for Americans and look after the missionaries in Asia Minor. The cruiser will stop on the way to transfer Captain Richard H. Williams, U. S. A., who is charged with the relief of American tourists, to the American gunboat Scorpion, which will return to Constantinople and afford relief to the Americans there.

Captain Williams will carry \$50,000 in gold for the immediate use of stranded tourists. Reports indicate that Americans have had difficulty in getting accommodations from Turkish bankers.

The American gunboat Scorpion is now stationed at Constantinople and the arrangement by which she will meet the cruiser North Carolina at meet the cruiser to pass through the Dardanelles in a time of war.

GERMANY'S CHIEF AIM
IS TO CRUSH ENGLANDHopes After Conquest of France to Offer Her Such
Terms as Will Impel Her to Become
an Ally of Kaiser.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant," Holland's leading paper, writes under date of August 30: "Since 1870 Germany's confidence in the infallibility of the General Staff of its army has been firm as a rock. This has given the people since the outbreak of the war a strong self-confidence which has been very good for their nerves. Anxiety about the result has not got the upper hand for a moment, and the people are waiting for victory with a calmness which might satisfy even an Englishman of the genuine kind. The overwhelming series of reports of victories has not drawn forth any demonstrations of importance, and even less does the idea they might have been purchased at the price of terrible suffering make any possible impression. Even a victory in sorely tried East Prussia, which was greeted in government circles with a deep sigh of relief, produced no striking manifestation in the streets. Still less did the news of the sea fight off Heligoland, while the 'Tagliche Rundschau' was able to extract from an official report of Wolff's Agency a success for the German fleet on Saturday."

ENGLISH MOST HATED OF ALL.

"In government circles it is regarded as in the highest degree disagreeable that the fleet in the last few days should have lost so much reconnaissance material. It must be borne in mind that small fast cruisers are a specialty of the German naval force, and it is so much desired to inflict heavy blows on the Englishmen, the most hated of all enemies, that the feeling is the same among the people as in political circles. The middle classes, who feel in their daily life what war means and who already regard the present one as the uttermost limit, have no idea of cool, calculating English tactics. The politicians here rather see in England the land which brought on the outbreak of war by a finely played intrigue in order to let dangerous Russia bleed herself to death, to the end that against Germany, even a victorious Germany, she may herself a pure great advantage, both in trade and on sea, and in order to make France entirely dependent upon her."

HOPE TO MAKE FRANCE ALLY.

"The consequence of this opinion is in the highest degree remarkable. Whether you speak with a politician or a porter or shoemaker, the same wish will always be expressed: 'We must, when we have beaten France, offer her peace on very acceptable terms in order to make her our ally to fight against England.'"

"The reader will perhaps learn with surprise that no hostile attitude prevails here in Berlin against France. Not an ill word is spoken of the French. Their courage and their tactics are praised; they are regarded as the one dangerous opponent, but with kindly respect at the outbreak of the war it was said to me by various persons in authority, 'We march against the French only with regret.' Since that time in the greater part of the press this attitude has grown stronger. Hate against the Englishman, disdain for the Russian, profound scorn for the Japanese and chivalrous downright against the Frenchman are feelings which one can attribute to it."

"The general public apparently much underrates the dangers which threaten from the Russian side. In any case, the German troops which have had and may have to withstand the attack of Russia, a force greatly superior in strength, have suffered frightful losses."

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES DISCOURAGING.

"The first reports give very small idea of the bearing of the Russian troops. It is not to be assumed from this that the military authorities have been led thereby to great optimism, but the latest reports have been a heavy disappointment. One hears now and then of shells that do not burst, of cowardly flight and of Russian soldiers who lie concealed in their trenches, aim and shoot, but who throw away their weapons as the Germans approach, but from other places come reports of the murderous fire of Russian infantry and of their good artillery. It is true that the defenders of East Prussia have had a very, very great responsibility. There are crowds of refugees from East Prussia in Berlin, and they relate gruesome stories of what has occurred."

"The correspondent refers to the more encouraging reports received by Germans from the east front. He adds, however, 'but after those defeated or waning masses of the new Russian army forces threaten again.' It is no wonder that here in Berlin they are in a hurry to bring the war in the west to an end."

Irish Troops Call Fire of
German Artillery Deadly

London, Sept. 5.—The Boulougne correspondent of "The Star" records a conversation with some members of a small party of Dublin Fusiliers, who, having been cut off from their regiment at Courtrai, managed to make their way to Boulougne. Unlike some of the men he had seen, the correspondent, these Fusiliers have nothing but respect for the German artillery.

"It was every bit as good as our own," one of them said. "They got the range in five seconds, and there was a burst of shrapnel over our heads. Two men to the left of me in the trenches were killed, but both I and a man to the right of me, who had fallen asleep through sheer exhaustion, were left untouched."

"The Germans had more machine guns than we had. They have a way of working around to the end of our trenches and turning their guns right down the length of them. The effect of that is deadly."

SLAUGHTER FAILS
TO STOP GERMANS

Continued from page 1

possible speed, troops marched along the high roads, carrying their impedimenta with them.

The hum of a motor high up in the air was the first intimation of their approach. The villagers rushed out and gazed skyward. A Taube aeroplane was hovering above us at no very great distance, and soon we saw others. It was quite evident that they were spying out the land thoroughly, looking for possible dangers to the advancing hosts and transmitting information to the marching Germans. While we watched, one Taube machine crumpled up and fell headlong to the ground. Both its occupants were pitched out in mid-air and dropped a sheer 500 feet to death. But how utterly insignificant that tragic incident seemed. Two German airmen dead! Two German families flung into mourning! But the German hosts marched on, and the destruction of these human atoms of a mighty whole was of no military consequence.

MARCHED EIGHT ABREAST AT AMAZING PACE.

Round a bend of the road came the vanguard, consisting of a big contingent of military cyclists, with rifles swung over their shoulders. Knowing the way was clear for them, they rode right through the village at a slow pace. Close behind came a regiment of cavalry, then field artillery. The horses were almost worn out and the drivers thrashed them until they maintained the pace that suited the requirements of a forced march. More cavalry and corps of various descriptions followed, and then the infantry.

The road was wide, and they marched eight abreast. There seemed no end to them. Such typical German faces and figures! These men were short, rather than tall, but stalwart in form and with round heads and closely cropped hair. Their gray green uniforms were covered, with dust. The rate of march was more than four miles an hour; probably a mile in thirteen minutes. Considering the weight of equipment, to which must be added the rifle, this speed is amazing, but it was clear their physical strength was being taxed to the uttermost.

Some corps were singing sentimental German volkslieder. But many men were staggering along, barely able to hold their places in the ranks.

There is no room in the German army for weaklings. They receive scant mercy from comrades or superiors. The non-commissioned officers are relentlessly stern in the maintenance of march discipline. They passed along lines, cursing the lagging scores with a vigorous brutality that seemed to overawe them.

WEAKLINGS BEATEN INTO LINE.

I saw a young soldier, who looked like a youth of twenty, receive several severe blows from a non-commissioned officer because fatigue caused him to fall a little behind his rank, and thus disarrange the marching machine. Other men who dropped by the wayside were prodded with bayonets until pain goaded them to fresh efforts. One private, accused of simulating exhaustion, was kicked by a non-commissioned officer with heavy boots until he rose to his feet and went on marching. Complete exhaustion and utter despair were written on some of the faces, but not on the majority of them. The bulk of the troops, it must be recorded, seemed to stand the test of endurance successfully, thanks to perfect training in the times of peace.

There seemed no community of fellowship between the officers and men. Communication between them appeared to be conducted by the non-commissioned officers, who play a most important part in the German army. Some of the officers who passed witnessed the chastisement by the non-commissioned men of exhausted soldiers, and took no notice of their drastic methods of maintaining march discipline. Evidently it is accepted as a natural necessity.

The equipment of the German army is wonderfully complete. Huge motor lorries stretched for miles and miles, and came along after the troops at a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour. Guns, ammunition, Maxims and general stores on big automobiles, field kitchens, travelling pharmacies, field telephones and telegraph lines, portable wireless apparatus—nothing was missing.

FRENCH PEASANTRY AWE-STRIKEN.

It was a scientifically and systematically equipped army which moved southward toward Paris. The number of German troops was a never ending source of awe and terror to the French peasantry. "What chance have we of stemming this tide of armies?" they asked in despair.

The Germans filled the roads and overflowed into the fields. When thousands had gone by, more thousands approached, and continued to march to the front; and when these thousands disappeared to the south more tens of thousands arrived from the rear and went on marching to the front. It was an endless swarm of human ants.

A day later chance made me the spectator of an engagement between the French and German troops.

The French were strongly entrenched, and the French artillery occupied a favorable position under cover, but in a good line of attack. The Germans advanced. The French artillery found the range and shelled them. I saw the gray-green figures dropping like ninetails bowled over by some unseen thrower. But more gray-green figures emerged from the rear, and the advance continued.

The Germans went forward at the double quick. The French artillery continued destructive fire, but the onward rush was too rapid for any such means to stop it. The French infantry poured volley after volley into the German ranks.

The Germans were advancing with about one yard distance between men of the front line, but the Germans of the second line were immediately behind those of the first, so that as the foremost were shot down the men of the second line were there in their right position and able to push forward. The Germans of the third line were exactly behind those of the second, so that when the soldiers of the second line were shot down, those of the third took their place. So they advanced, line after line, always in close formation, both from right to left and from van to rear.

The slaughter was truly terrible. Countless gray-green figures fell and lay prostrate, while their comrades rushed onward to the same relentless fate. But the French simply could not shoot them dead with sufficient rapidity to stem the onslaught. The Germans succeeded in advancing, and the French withdrew to avoid being overwhelmed by the Teutonic hordes.

The Germans achieve wonderful results by these methods of fighting. I am inclined to think it is not so much their courage as the discipline which enables them to court death by these antiquated tactics. They fight almost automatically and advance with machine-like precision, so thorough is their training.

It is not strategy, not skill in handling weapons, not individual fighting qualities that have achieved the advance to Paris. It is the efficiency of the whole German military system.

Exposes German News Trick
Intended to Discredit Czar

London, Sept. 5.—Sir Valentine Chirol, writing to "The Times" with reference to Sir Edward Goschen's report to the Foreign Office on the activities of the German press bureau says:

"Upon a very instructive instance of the peridy of the German press bureau I happen to have alighted to-day in looking through a batch of German newspapers."

"It appears that copies of an 'Orange Book,' containing Russian official documents published in Petrograd after the outbreak of the war, have reached Berlin, though apparently none so far have reached this country. The one official document selected for republication is a telegram sent by the Czar to the Crown Prince of Serbia on July 14-27, the day after the rejection of the Serbian reply to the Austrian ultimatum and the withdrawal of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade."

"The telegram is couched in very general and moderate terms and merely gives Serbia the assurance to which the Russian government had already given diplomatic expression through its representatives abroad, that Russia would never remain indifferent to the fate of Serbia, while expressing at the same time the Czar's conviction that the Serbian government should make every effort to assist the Russian government in promoting a solution of the existing difficulties which would preserve the dignity of Serbia and avert the horrors of war."

"In the 'Hamburger Nachrichten' of August 23 this telegram is published with only the old style date used by the Russians, July 14, deliberately omitting the new style date, July 27, thus suggesting that the Czar was stirring up Serbian feeling nearly ten days before the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia."

RACES TO HASTEN
RED CROSS SAILINGMiss Boardman Off to
Washington to Get Copy
of Neutrality Papers.

Miss Mabel Boardman took the midnight train for Washington last night, to obtain from the State Department certain papers without which the Red Cross relief ship, due to sail for war-racked Europe to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m., could not enter foreign waters. She will return to-day. She decided on the trip late yesterday afternoon upon finding that the papers, which she had expected before then, had not arrived.

"They are papers assuring us that the neutrality of the ship will be respected in the French and English ports at which she is to touch," Miss Boardman said. "The ambassadors from those countries are overwhelmed with work, and I suppose that is the reason for delay. I am sure our State Department has mailed them now; they are probably on their way, and will reach here to-morrow. Still, I think it best to go to Washington and get a duplicate copy, for it would be a pity to put off the sailing, when everything else is ready."

The army of 125 nurses and thirty surgeons mobilized yesterday—not one missing—on board the steamship Red Cross, formerly the steamship Hamburg, where she lies at the Hamburg American dock at 234 st., Brooklyn. Their courage under fire was instantly tested, for they were all lined up by the photographers. There were as many cameras as there are newspapers in New York City, and then some. Also the moving picture man was there.

Most of the nurses and surgeons remained on board last night. To-day the ship will move up to the dock at 30th st., near the Bush Terminal warehouses, where the medical supplies are stored, and the work of loading will be completed. Many of the supplies were put on board yesterday, ready to be run down the rails to the ship's side, so it will not take long to get the cargo aboard.

The Red Cross was a conspicuous object as she lay in the quiet water, with snowy white from stern to stern, with a broad red band around her, a big

BRITISH LINERS TO
CARRY NO GUNSAmbassador Announces
Decision Is to Relieve
U. S. of Problem.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The State Department was formally notified by the British Ambassador to-day that his government had decided to disarm British merchant craft plying between England and the United States.

The arrival of the British steamer Adriatic at New York recently with four guns on her deck led the German Ambassador to interrogate the United States as to the status of the British ship. If the ship had been considered an armed ship, the rules of international law would have required a speedy departure from port, not to turn for three months.

The British government took the position that the guns were carried for the protection of passengers. It contended that so long as the vessel was engaged in commercial pursuits direct between two ports, and was not cruising on the ocean, it had a right to carry arms for protective purposes solely.

The situation brought to the United States the necessity of passing upon every ship that might come from a belligerent country, to decide the size and number of guns the ship might carry without being considered an armed vessel.

Without yielding its position as to the right of its ships to carry arms, the British government notified the Secretary of State to-day that it would remove all guns from commercial ships to relieve the United States of the problem presented.

SCHOOLSHIP BACK
WITH 11 REFUGEES

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—Eleven American refugees from the European war zone arrived here from Marseilles on the gunboat Newport, the training ship of the New York Public Marine School, to-day.

The Newport left Marseilles twenty-five days ago, and not until yesterday, when a British cruiser was spoken, was a foreign warship sighted.

Dr. L. B. Rogers and Mrs. Charles Maddock, of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. George O. King and Mrs. Ellen H. Dumont, of Philadelphia, were among the passengers.

New Features at Rector's.

Artists and artisans have been collaborating Rector's. Additions and improvements costing many thousands will be made. Despite the extensive alterations special attractions are being offered.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station, Hoyt St.
Store Closed Monday, Labor Day.China and Glassware
Unprecedented Low Pricing

THIS IS THE GREATEST SALE OF CHINA and kindred wares that has ever been held in this Store, and that certainly means breaking records for this community.

IT IS A SALE OF EXTRAORDINARY MAGNITUDE.

We have in stock and in reserve OVER A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF CHINA AND CUT GLASS. That means more China and Cut Glass than in the stocks of all the other large stores of Brooklyn put together.



Where quantities permit we will fill mail orders and send C. O. D., but in some instances we must limit the sale to store orders only. Deliveries during the week.

German China Cake Plates

at 12c

Or Salad Bowls, richly decorated with pink rose and green foliage; cake plate has open handles.

German China Sugar and Cream Sets, 10c

Dainty pieces of fine China, handsomely decorated in rich blended colors; assorted floral designs and gold edge.

\$21.98 Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, \$15.98

90 pieces, exquisitely decorated in a dainty floral design, in natural colors, and coin gold stippled handles; set includes soup tureen and three meat dishes.

\$14.98 Austrian China Dinner Sets, \$10.98

101 pieces, prettily decorated in a variety of rich floral effects in natural colors; gold edge on all pieces; set includes soup tureen and three meat dishes.

German China Cake Sets at 59c

Exquisitely decorated in rich blended colors, dainty floral designs and gold edge; set consists of cake tray with open handles and six plates.

\$1.25 German China Pudding Sets, 69c

3 pieces, richly decorated with lustrous border; stippled gold and assorted floral designs; set consists of fancy bowl, white lining and round tray.

\$9.98 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$6.98

100 pieces, handsomely decorated with rich lace gold border; set includes soup tureen, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, etc.

\$11.98 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$7.98

102 pieces, prettily decorated in neat floral design and gold trimmings; others have lace gold border; set includes soup tureen and three meat dishes.

\$13.75 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$8.98

102 pieces, prettily decorated with pink rosebuds, green foliage and gold on all pieces; set includes soup tureen and three large meat dishes.

\$14.50 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$9.98

102 pieces, richly decorated with lustrous border and lace gold over the color; others in assorted floral effects in natural colors and gold on all pieces; set includes soup tureen and three large size meat dishes.

\$15.98 and \$16.98 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$10.98

102 pieces, exquisitely decorated with a delicate floral border in two designs, richly illuminated with two gold lines on all pieces; set includes soup tureen and three large meat dishes.

Jardiniere, Jardiniere and Pedestals, Umbrella Jars, Etc.

At 19c. to \$5.49. American Pottery Jardiniere, Ferneries, Window Boxes, Flower Vases, etc., in rich blended effects, matte green, solid colors, or ruko, greenwood land, Moss Aztec, Art Roma, etc.

Jardiniere and Pedestals, Pedicettes, Etc.

At \$2.49 to \$9.98. American pottery, in a variety of graceful shapes; in this gathering are the Dark Art rich blended effects, Moss Aztec, etc.

At 98c to \$1.49, Regularly \$1.75 to \$2.25

Umbrella Jars, in the Japan and American pottery; this offering includes blue and white, red and blue, Tokonabe, matte green, etc.

At 25c to 49c, Regularly 39c to 75c

German China Cuspidors, others in American pottery, richly decorated in blended colors; others in a variety of dainty floral effects in natural colors, illuminated with gold.

At \$1.49, Regularly \$2.19

American Porcelain Toilet Sets, 9 pieces, richly decorated in all gold, no color; the same set as this, including large size covered waste jar, regularly \$3.23, at \$2.49.

Brilliant American Cut Glass==Best Values

\$4.98 Cut Glass Covered Cheese Dish, \$3.25

American Cut Glass, an extra heavy blank, exquisitely cut in a combination of Venetian and fan designs.

\$1.98 Cut Glass Ice Tubs, \$1.39

A flawless blank, handsomely cut in a combination of rich designs, finished with deep scalloped edge.

\$2.98 American Cut Glass Flower Vase, \$1.75

12 inches tall, a rich and sparkling piece of crystal, handsomely cut in a combination of chrysanthemum and fan designs; finished with deep scalloped edge.

\$1.98 Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, \$1.19

Richly cut in the popular chrysanthemum and fan designs, finished with deep scalloped edge.

\$2.75 Cut Glass Footed Fern Dish, \$1.49

A handsome piece of crystal, beautifully cut in a combination of fine designs, complete with silver plated lining.

\$2.98 Cut Glass Ice Cream Trays, \$1.98

14 inches long, an extra heavy blank, exquisitely cut in a combination of fine designs, finished with deep scalloped edge.

JACKSON
GOWNS
TAILORED FROCKS
HATS FURS
Youthful and Different
Now showing models that, as usual, are certain to establish the smart vogue for the season.
FIFTH AVENUE AT 52D STREET

WILL HISTORY REPEAT OR REVERSE THE WAR OF 1870?
September 5, 1870—German army occupied Rheims.
September 5, 1914—German army storming at outer defences of Paris.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.
September, 1849—Russian army marches through Galicia to help Austrians subjugate Hungarians.
September, 1914—Russian army marches through Galicia to prevent Austrians from subjugating Servians.
CANADA DISARMS FOES IN DOMINION
Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Natives of countries at war with England who have arms or explosives must surrender them to the authorities within ten days, a government order to-day provides. The sale of arms or explosives to such aliens is forbidden. A penalty of \$500 or three months' imprisonment is provided.